The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, May 29, 1863.

[For the Globe.]

MOON-LIGHT REFLECTIONS.

BY J. L. A.

I watch the pale moon as she flits through the clouds,
And fain would converse with the stars;
Oh, could the dear planets speak to me aloud,
And tell of the soldier afar.

I think of the dear one who is 'neath the cold sod,—
My darling, my only dear boy;
But I hope that he now is happy with God,
The light of our household and joy.

How often in dreams do I see his pale face!
"Oh, Mother!" so kindly he said;
With transport of joy, I turn to embrace,
But, oh! the loved soldier has fled.

Thou soft, silvery moon, ye mind me of joys,
Of pleasures which ne'er can return;
Ye mind me of nights with my own soldier boy,
Which incidents call me to mourn.

Union Feeling at the South.

Those that deny that there is any Union sentiments surviving in the rebel States, form their judgment from the statements of editors and others living in the large cities, which are nuclei of war-people, whose industry and business of all kinds are promoted by the war. It is not to be expected that Union sentiment will show itself in Richmond or Charleston. To find it, we must send exploring expeditions into the interior, and among the rural and pacific population. Col Grierson's ride through Mississippi was such an exploring expedition, and he found what he sought in abundance. He said in New Orleans the other day:

"In passing through the Confederacy I have had a good opportunity to form a correct opinion of its strength. That strength has been over estimated. They have neither the armies nor the resources we have given them credit for, and we have been greatly deceived in regard to the means and the power of the rebels. Passing through their country (and the passage was not a very difficult one), I found thousands of good Union men, who are ready and anxious to return to their allegiance the moment they can do so with safety to themselves and families.—They will rally around the old flag by scores whenever our army advances. I could have brought away a thousand with me, who were anxious to come—men whom I found fugitives from their homes, hid in the swamps and forests, where they are hunted like wild beasts by the rebel conscription officers with blood-hounds. Having visited them in their own homes, I have founded my belief upon what I heard and saw there, that the day is not far distant when we shall witness the downfall of the rebellion."

Other cavalry expeditions have found Union sentiments in the South, but Col Grierson was in the very centre of the Confederacy, far away from the Union lines, and his discoveries are more valuable. He swept along the eastern border of Mississippi, and it was in that region, where no Union soldier had been since the war began, and where the stars and stripes have not been shown for more than two years, that he found "thousands of good Union men." These loyal sufferers from the persecutions of the Davis despotism did not dare to avow their real sentiments until Grierson appeared. It was the sight of the old flag, borne by a band of gallant troopers, that revived their hearts and strengthened them to speak out in favor of the Union.—*Evening Bulletin.*

The Draft.

Preparations for Speedy Enrollment.—Three Hundred Thousand Men to be Raised.—Opinion of the Secretary of War on the Money Commutation.—The Question Awaiting the President's Decision.

A draft for 300,000 men will shortly be ordered by the President for the purpose of filling up the old regiments. It is not the present intention to form any new regiments. There is no time to drill and prepare regiments for this campaign. Recruits sent into old regiments will be more fit for field service in thirty days than they would be in six months put into new regiments under green officers. It will be far better for the conscripts that they be assigned to the old regiments and placed among the veterans who have experience in the routine and duties of the camp, and who understand how to avoid many things that injure the health and cause sickness. The old bronzed warriors know how to cook, wash, sleep, camp, and march to the best advantage, and can teach this valuable information to their new comrades.

Many friends of the Union are impatient at the delay in ordering a draft, but it has been caused getting ready. Considerable time must necessarily be consumed in preparing forms and instructions for the deputies, printing them, and sending them out. There was some time lost in selecting a Provost Marshal General.

Colonel Clemens has got the machinery of the draft nearly perfected, and the appointments of the assistants for the districts are nearly all made. In a few days more the enrolment will commence, to be followed by the draft as speedily as possible. Those conscripted will be at once mustered into service, uniformed, rationed, and assigned to their regiments after a few days preliminary instruction. The regulations for the government of the draft are already printed.

Each State will be credited with the time for which her troops have enlisted. *One three years' man in Illinois will reckon as much as four nine months' men from Pennsylvania.* If a draft for 300,000 men be ordered, not to exceed six or seven thousand will be required of Illinois—perhaps not so many—while Pennsylvania and New York will each have to raise from forty to fifty thousand.

But the most difficult to determine in relation to the whole matter, is the proper construction of the 13th section of the Conscription act. If it be construed to mean that the Government *must* receive $300 in commutation of service from a conscript, then the purpose and intentions of the law is in a great degree nullified and defeated. Suppose every conscript offers $300, the Government will not get a man if *that construction prevails.* If the 13th section be construed as obligatory on the Government to receive money for personal service, the act it is felt, will be a failure, and the Government will be left without the ability to procure men to fill up the ranks of the wasted regiments. The few men that may be got that are unable to raise $300 will consist of those having the least interest in the perpetuity of the Union, and consequently will make the worst soldiers.

The Secretary of War holds that the act leaves it as optional with him to receive money commutation as it is for the conscript to offer it. The 13th section says that "any person drafted *may* pay $300" "to such person as the Secretary *may* authorize to receive it, "for the procuration of such substitute." $300, if received, is to be paid to some person who offers himself as a substitute. The law makes no other provision for the use of the money.—The Secretary of War is not a Federal treasurer. He gives no bonds—he is *not a financial officer.* The assistant provost marshals are not Federal treasurers, under bond. They have no use for the commutation money, unless it be to pay it over directly to persons who have volunteered as substitutes. What the whole act calls for is men, not revenue. It is not a bill to raise money to support the Government, but to procure able-bodied men to fight public enemies. Any other construction nullifies the law. The 13th section should, therefore, be construed in harmony with the purpose and object of the act, and not technically in a way to render it abortive, to take away the power of national self-defence, which is simply suicide. The Secretary of War holds that he is not bound to receive any conscript's money unless there is a "substitute" standing ready to take the money and serve in his place. This is the common sense view of the act. Another question is raised in this connection: Is it constitutional, after drafting a body of men, to let off three-fourths of them upon *the payment of a few dollars,* and to force the remaining fourth into the camp and battle-field? It is certainly not in accordance with the principles of republican government.

There are two methods proposed that will save the act from proving abortive. The first is for the Secretary of War to appoint no agents to receive the $300, as it is clearly optional with him. The act says he "*may* appoint a person" to receive the money. Suppose he concludes he wont, what then? Why, the conscript must find his own substitute or go himself. This is the short, blunt, Jacksonian mode of solving the difficulty, and the course that ought to be pursued. The other way is one which complies with the letter of the law, and yet procures the full number af men called for by the draft. It is as follows: 1, Order a draft for a given number of men. 2, Call for an equal number of volunteers to act as substitutes. 3, Offer each a bounty of $400 ($100 paid by the Government, as provided in section 17, and $300 dollars by the conscript.) 4, Let each conscript, who wishes to commute, deposit his money in bank, and enter his name in a memorandum or pass-book, in the office of the enroling officer, for the inspection of volunteers who have tendered their services as "substitutes." 5, Let each volunteer designate from the list for whom he will serve, receive the conscript's money and take his musket. 6, Let each conscript and substitute state his first, second, third and fourth choice of regiments in which he desires to serve. If more men apply for admission into a regiment than can be received, draw lots for the choice. But each man to be restricted to regiments of his own State. By this course each recruit will be placed among his own friends and neighbors. 7, Let the *volunteering commence* before the draft is made, as it will cause many to volunteer to serve as substitutes, in order to escape being drafted, as in that case they would only get the $100 paid by the Government, and but $25 of that cash down. 8, He who is conscripted for whom none offers to serve as his substitute, must go himself, or find his own substitute.

The final construction of the 13th section of the Conscript act must come from the President, and it is not known how he will decide it, but it is believed that he will take the ground that the law calls for men and not money; that it is a military and not a revenue measure, and that a man to carry a musket must be produced for every name that is drawn from the box.

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A Defence of the Eleventh Corps.

The correspondence of the *Tribune* contains a vindecation of the 11th Corps, from which we extract the following:

The line of battle taken by the 11th Corps was formed early Saturday morning, and kept during the day. It was *a long, weak line, that might have* been pierced at almost any point; and, making it still feebler, one brigade was detached to pursue the retreating (?) rebels! No advantage ground was gained by thus extending it. Rifle pits had been dug along the front, affording our troops a large measure of safety while firing upon the enemy, attempting to sweep over the open field before them.

Meanwhile the rebels were busy trying our line, in order to seize upon and profit by its weak points. About noon it became evident they had made their decision, for large bodies were distinctly seen passing along the Kathanpin road in the direction of our right flank. This road branches off from the plank road, eight miles from Fredericksburg, at a place called Deckers. At Ford's tavern, four miles from Deckers, it receives Brock's road, running almost at right angles with it, and intersecting the plank road and the old turnpike. (A glance at any one of the published maps or diagrams of the late fight will show the great facility these roadways gave for massing forces upon our right.) Their course and relation to each other ought to have suggested the probability of the movement, and caused such a disposition of forces as would have enabled us to meet it promptly and effectually. But the wisest men seem fated to seasons of stupidity. The commander of the 1st Division was not even aware of the existence of the roads, or the topography of the locality. When asked by one of his ablest regimental commanders, "Do you know where you are?" he answered "No; I don't know as I do!". "Do you know anything of the roads of this section?" "No."

This same regimental officer then went to an old resident "Yankee clock *pedler,*" *and got a description of them,* and then made a rough diagram, and brought it to his undisturbed general! But even after this he failed to appreciate the significance of these numerous roads as a channel for the rapid movement of our troops. The day wore idly away with us while the rebels were perfecting their plans. At about 2 P. M., Captain Santer, Co. B., 55th Ohio, out on picket, sent in his first sergeant with word that the enemy were massing on the extreme right with infantry and artillery. Subsequently scouts from the 25th Ohio brought the general intelligence that the enemy were in full force upon our right. After a while a cavalry officer came dashing down the road announcing that the enemy were in force on our right with artillery!—These thrice-repeated warnings ought to have roused the most lethargic keeper of such holy interests as were trembling in the balances of that hour. But they fell upon ears that heeded them not! No change of *the front was ordered.* No adequate obstructions were placed in the way of the advancing hosts. The artillery all remained in its former position, ready to repel only the front attack—the front and flank skirmishers had not even a line of communication with each other! Such was the position of affairs with the 1st Division, occupying the extreme right. No wonder the fear became general and plainly evident to every subordinate officer that our flank was being turned.

At 6 P. M., the attack commenced without premonition. No mounted sentinel came galloping up with the news, but very little picket firing heralded it. The first note of warning that the shock had come was the shock itself! A tremendous volley of musketry, *immediately followed by* a deluge of grape and canister, and the rebels were upon us in overwhelming numbers in three concentric columns. One was moving down the turnpike, one down Brock's road, and the other farther to the left, and, as their prisoners stated, in full brigade line and forty deep, while a section of their artillery was brought up to a position in the road commanding our line, which it swept.

What could 4,000 men do with 30,000? Their flank and rear being entirely exposed to its foes, and their position enfiladed at that. But now surely, after this surprise in the rear, they will change front; common sense demands that, and military science may well blush in shame if it be not instantly done. The commander of the 55th Ohio, casting his eye upon the right, detects it completely flanked.—Putting spurs to his horse, he hastens to the division commander and shouts, "Our right is turned; may I change in front?" "No," is the reply. In a *moment he is with his regiment again,* and, seeing his right giving way, he flies to his general a second time.—"The right is breaking, and no enemy in front of us; may I not change front, and at them in our rear?"—"No," was the gruff reply; and thus the soldiers who never yet had failed to do their duty, and whom Napoleon would have deemed worthy a place in the "Old Guard," were left in the trenches under an enfilading fire of grape and canister, and unable to discharge a musket directly or obliquely at their foes, who were sweeping them down. When called off at last, without command of any general officer, they broke by files and companies, but reformed behind the gallant 25th Ohio. I cite the 55th, not that they did better than the others, but to show the consummate skill with which the division was handled. The 75th and 25th Ohio regiments acquitted themselves like men who had a country and honor to defend, while the 17th Connecticut, although under fire for the first time, equalled the most veteran in splendid conduct. The loss in McLean's brigade is very great both in the ranks and in field officers. The noble Riley is dead. The heroic Richardson is dangerously wounded. The *brave and undaunted Noble,* faint from loss of blood, leaves the field to his gallant lieutenant Colonel, Walter, who gave up his life in the very act of entreating his men to stand fast by the flag of the country of his adoption and of his love.

It was a surprise! Who doubts it? and that in broad daylight! There is not an officer in the corps, aside from the guilty, who will not affirm it. No troops in the world could have stood, placed as were the right of the 11th Army Corps. Far nobler would it be for the guilty to frankly acknowledge their errors than to skulk behind voiceless privates, with a charge of cowardice, and staining the memory of the heroic dead with defection, or robbing the bereaved of the consolations that their loved ones died with their soldiers' honors bright.

It is far easier to flatter and praise than to censure; but the memory of the noble men gone to their graves, and now languishing in hospitals, is entitled to this plain, unvarnished statement of facts I have given you; and if it may serve the purpose of inciting greater diligence and watchfulness in the future, every motive and object I desire will be fully realized. If Sigel had been in command of his old corps, none believe that such a surprise could have happened; yet who can doubt that the responsibility rests upon him who was thrice notified of the danger which finally robbed us of a complete victory? Complete victory, I say; for I claim that such a fight and such results as Hooker there achieved cannot be denominated a defeat, and the pride and indignation of every true soldier of the Potomac Army is touched if it be intimated. Even as I write, our returned surgeons state, as the admission of all the rebel officers they met on the other side, that they have received no such terrible punishment since the war commenced, and that if this is "Joe Hooker's" style of fighting they want no more of it.

SCALPEL.

Interesting Letter from a Soldier.

The following extracts from a private letter written by a soldier in Gen. McArthur's division of Gen. Grant's army, have been handed to us for publication. The letter is dated Lake Providence, La., April 16:

"Last week we received a visit from General Thomas, Adjutant Genl. of the United States Army. He came to enunciate and put in practice the avowed policy of the Government in regard to arming the negroes. The troops of this division assembled at Gen. McArthur's headquarters, where General Thomas made us a speech.—He came to authorize the raising of negro regiments, and to issue commissions to the officers of the regiments. The commissioned officers are to be all white men. We also heard speeches from Generals McArthur and McPherson, and a few others; it was a very enthusiastic meeting, and it reminded me of the times when I used to attend political meetings and hear stump speeches. Three colored regiments are being raised at this point. Their ranks are filling rapidly. There have already been over twenty regiments organized in this State, and they will soon be full, and you will understand that we have only operated along the Mississippi. This is the great movement of the war, and the future already begins to look brighter before us.

You have read in the papers about our Lake Providence Canal before this time. I was on the ground when the levee was cut and the water let into the canal. The adjacent country is many feet lower than the river; the men only cut a channel four feet wide at first, but within twenty-four hours it had made itself a channel of a hundred yards in width; it is a bend of the river where the current strikes the bank with great force, and of course it rushed through the gap with almost frightful velocity. The water has been running nearly a month, but the current still flows with unabated strength and velocity. Full one-third of this State is inundated and completely depopulated in consequence of it. In a camp like this there are incidents occurring daily which will be interesting to you, and I will tell you a few of them. About five miles from camp is a large plantation owned by a man who was Major in a guerilla band. His wife remained at home unmolested by our troops. One night about four weeks ago he came home to visit his family, and was accompanied by thirty of his band. Their horses were put into the stables, and the men occupied a large log house that was built for a granary. After all was quiet, one of his negroes came into our camp with the intelligence of their arrival, and offered to conduct a party to the place to capture them. Fifty men were immediately despatched under the guidance of the negro. They arrived at the place about an hour before daybreak. The rebels were so unsuspicious of danger that they had no sentinels posted to give the alarm, and the negro conducted the officer who commanded the party—with a few of the men—into the house, when he lighted a candle and led them into his master's room, where they found him sleeping soundly. They awakened him and took him along. Meanwhile the rebels in the log house had been alarmed by the barking of a dog, and found that they were in a trap, and prepared to defend their position.—They could fire their carbines at our men, through the spaces between the logs, with deadly effect, without danger to themselves. The Captain sent into camp for a piece of artillery, which was promptly furnished him.—They fired a shell at the building, which struck the ground close by and made the bark and splinters fly from the logs, when it burst. Before they had time to reload, the rebels hung out a white flag, and surrendered unconditionally. They were brought into camp, horses and all; they were a hard looking crowd, I assure you.—The negro was handsomely rewarded, and our General got him a fireman's berth on one of the steamers.

The First Kansas Regiment, of which I have spoken before, is encamped near us. One of the members of that regiment, a Sergeant, died in the hospital two weeks ago. After death, his comrades discovered that their companion, by the side of whom they had marched and fought for almost two years, was a—woman.—You may imagine their surprise at the discovery. I went to the hospital and saw the body after it was prepared for burial, and made some inquiries about her. She was of rather more than average size for a woman, with rather strongly marked features, so that, with the aid of man's attire, she had quite a masculine look. She enlisted in the regiment after they went to Missouri; and consequently they know nothing of her early history. She probably served under an assumed name. She was in the battle of Springfield, where General Lyon was killed, and has fought in a dozen battles and skirmishes. She always sustained an excellent reputation, both as a *man* and a soldier, and the men all speak of her in terms of respect and affection. She was brave as a lion in battle, and never flinched from any duty or hardship that fell to her lot.—She must have been very shrewd to have lived in the regiment so long and preserve her secret so well. Poor girl! she was worthy of a better fate. Who knows what grief, trouble, or persecution induced her to embrace such a life?"

Official Despatch from Adm'l. Porter.

A SERIES OF BRILLIANT VICTORIES.

CAIRO, ILL., May 25.—To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

The following despatch has just been received:

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain Mississippi Squadron.

FLAG SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Haines' Bluff, Yazoo River, May 20.

To the Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

On the morning of the 15th, I came over to the Yazoo River, to be ready to co-operate with General Grant, leaving two of the iron-clads at Red River, one at Grand Gulf, one at Carthage, three at Warrenton, and two in the Yazoo, which left me a small force.—Still I disposed of them to the best advantage. On the 18th, at Meridan, *firing was heard in the rear of Vicksburg,* which assured me that General Grant was approaching the city.

The cannonading was kept up furiously for some time, when, by the aid of glasses, I discerned a company of our artillery advancing, taking a position, and driving the rebels before them.

I immediately saw that Gen. Sherman's division had come into the left of Snyder's bluff, and that the rebels at that place had been cut off from joining the forces in the city.

I despatched the De Kalb, Lieutenant Commander Walker; the Choctaw, Lieutenant Commander Ramsay; and the Reno, Petrel, and Forest Rose, all under command of Lieut. Commander Breeze, up the Yazoo, to open *communication in that way with Generals Grant and Sherman.*

This I succeeded in doing, and in three hours received letters from Generals Grant, Sherman, and Steele, informing me of their vast success, and asking me to send up provisions, which was at once done.

In the meantime, Lieut. Commander Walker, in the De Kalb, pushed on to Haines' Bluff, which the enemy commenced evacuating the day before, and a party remained behind, in hopes of taking away or destroying the large amount of ammunition on hand.

When they saw the gunboats, they ran, and left everything in good order—guns, forts, tents, and equipage of all kinds, which fell into our hands. As soon as the capture of Haines' Bluff and fourteen forts was reported to me, I moved up the gunboats from below Vicksburg to fire at the hill batteries, which was kept up for two or three hours.

At midnight they moved up to the town and opened upon it for about an hour, and continued at intervals thro' the night, to annoy the garrison.

On the 19th I placed six mortars in position, with orders to fire night and day as rapidly as they could.

The works at Haines' Bluff are very formidable. There are fourteen of the heaviest kind of mounted eight and ten-inch and seven and a half-inch rifled guns, with ammunition enough to last a long siege.

As the gun-carriages might again fall into the hands of the enemy, I had them burnt, blew up the magazine, and destroyed the works generally.—I also burnt up the encampments, which were permanently and remarkably well constructed, looking as if the rebels intended to stay for some time.

These works and encampments covered many acres of ground, and the fortifications and the rifle-pits proper of Haines' Bluff extend about a mile and a quarter.

Such a network of defences I never saw. The rebels were a year constructing them, and all were rendered useless in an hour.

As soon as I got through with the destruction of the magazines and other works, I started Lieut. Commander Walker up the Yazoo River, with a sufficient force to destroy all the enemy's property in that direction, with orders to proceed as far as Yazoo city, where the rebels have a navy yard and store houses. In the meantime, Gen. Grant has closely invested Vicksburg, and has possession of the best commanding points.

In a very short time a general assault will be made, when I hope to announce that Vicksburg has fallen, after a series of the most brilliant successes that ever attended an army.—There has never been a case during the war where the rebels have been so successfully beaten at all points, and the patience and endurance shown by our army and navy for so many months are about to be rewarded.

It is a mere question of a few hours, and then, with the exception of Port Hudson, which will follow Vicksburg, the Mississippi will be open its entire length.

D. D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral, commanding the Mississippi Squadron.

Vallandigham's Transfer to the Rebels.

[Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

MURFREESBORO', May 25.—Vallandigham arrived here on a special train, under a strong escort, at 10½ o'clock *last evening, having left Louisville* this morning, and passed through Nashville without stopping.

His arrival was expected by the military and public, but, the time not being known, no demonstration of any kind took place.

He was quietly taken in a carriage to the quarters of Major Wiles, Provost Marshal General, where he was received by General Rosecrans and a number of other officers. He appeared to be fully composed, and abstained from the expression of any disagreeable sentiments.

At 2 P. M., his southward journey commenced. Major Miles, with a mounted escort, started down to take him below our lines in Shelbyville.—The prisoner was very cheerful, and discussed his situation indifferently, but on approaching the nearest rebel picket, commanded by Colonel Webb, of the Eighth Alabama, some eight miles out, he became perceptibly affected.

Upon taking leave of his companions, he said in substance: "*I am a* citizen of the United States, and loyal to them. I want you to understand that you leave here a prisoner to the Confederate authorities."

To Colonel Webb he made similar remarks. The former received him with a remark that he had read his speeches, but did not like him; that he could not receive him within the Confederate lines, but he would permit him to remain at his post until he had ascertained the pleasure of the authorities.

The flag of truce party then left Vallandigham and returned. Vallandigham's speech was a very ingenious stratagem by which he expected to prevent his reception by the Confederate authorities, and secure himself the *credit of martyrdom* as a *persecuted* loyalist.

I deem it more than probable that, in the face of the antagonism to the South, he assumed the enemy will refuse to receive him. He was given to understand by General Rosecrans that should he arrange to return to our lines in the same way, the President's orders to carry his original sentence into effect would be executed.

NEGRO TROOPS.—The work of organizing negro troops appears to have begun in earnest. The President judges it, not only as a military necessity, but as an act of humanity to the whites, who can ill bear the Southern climate in the hot season; besides, every black volunteer deducts one from the number of conscripts needed.—This, as much as anything else, is mollifying the prejudices the North once entertained respecting negro soldiers; and if they behave gallantly in the field, and prove a *success,* we shall have no more objections raised against employing them. The greatest advantage to be derived from their employment, is the fact that we are weakening the enemy by so doing. The whites of the South are already in the army, and they depend on the negroes to raise grain and furnish them supplies; and, if the black population were detached from the interests of the rebels, the feasibility of starving them into submission would be undoubted.

Gen. Thomas has organized eleven regiments in Grant's department; Banks thinks, from indications, that he can raise several divisions, having a brigade already filled as a nucleus; Butler raised two regiments of blacks while in command at New Orleans; one regiment has been organized in Washington, and Gen. John P. Slough, well known as a *prominent Democrat* of this city, proposes to raise a brigade in Alexandria. There is no doubt but 100,000 can be enlisted before August, if our commanders work at it in earnest; and if, as privates, under the command of white officers, they are as efficient as whites, that number of the former is equivalent to 200,000 of the latter, because every one gained to us is a laborer lost to the rebels.

We have said, and we repeat it, that the popularity of the movement will depend upon its success; if the blacks fight well, they will obtain freedom as a reward; if the predictions of the conservatives are verified, and they prove cowards, they will be dispensed with, and left to their fate at once.—As yet, we have not had sufficient experience on the point, to allow us to form a correct judgment. They have been tried in small skirmishes, and in no instance have they been found wanting. The question now is, will they stand under a steady and continued fire, *and maintain an unbroken* front against heavy charges? The answer they give to that question will seal the fate of the African race on this continent.—*Cincinnati Times.*

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TIME.

"Take care of the minutes and the hours, and years will take care of themselves." Gold is not found in California for the most part in great masses, but in little grains. It is sifted out of the sand in minute particles, which, melted together, produce the rich ingots that excite the world's cupidity. So the spare pieces of time, the shreds, the odds and ends of time put together, may form a great and beautiful work. Chief Justice Hale wrote his contemplations when on his circuits. Dr. Mason Good translated Lucretius in his carriage, while, as a physician, he rode from door to door. One of the chancellors of France penned a bulky volume in the successive intervals of daily waiting for dinner.—Doddridge wrote his Expositor chiefly before breakfast. Kirke White studied Greek, went over the nouns and verbs, as he was going to and from a lawyer's office. Burney learned French and Italian while riding on horseback.—Franklin laid the foundations of his *wonderful stock of knowledge* in his dinner hours and evenings, while working as a printer's boy. In the Palace of Industry there were several curious specimens of art, wrought by humble individuals, out of such fragments of time as they could secure from their regular occupations. O, the preciousness of moments! No gold nor gems can be compared to them. Yet all have them; while some are thereby enriched, and others leave themselves in poverty. The wealth of time is like the gold in the mine, like the gem in the pebble, like the diamond in the deep. The mine must be worked, the pebble ground and polished, the deep fathomed and searched. There are men now to whom time is a fruitful field; while to others it is but a barren waste. Time is life's freightage, wherewith some men trade and make a fortune; and others suffer it to molder all away, or waste it in extravagance. Time is life's book, out of which some extract wondrous wisdom; while others let it lie unconned, and then die as *fools. Time is life's tree, from which* some gather precious fruit; while others lie down under its shadow and perish with hunger. Time is life's ladder, whereby some raise themselves up to honor, and renown, and glory; and some let themselves down into the deeps of shame, degradation and ignominy. Time will be to us what, by our use of the treasure, we make it, a good or an evil—a blessing or a curse. God of all time, who hast given us time to spend in this world in many a useful way, give us wisdom, that we may know how to husband well Thy precious gift, and render in our account of it at last with humility, but with honor!—*From "Lights of the World," by Rev. John Stoughton.*

Gen. Butler's Views of the Rebellion.

It has assumed the form of a Revolution: the people of the rebellious States, having set up a Government of their own, repudiated the Constitution of the United States, and taken up arms, to sustain their government and rend ours, forfeited, abrogated and abnegated every constitutional right which they had under the U. S. Constitution.

Amongst those rights was the right to hold slaves, for by the laws of *nature and of Revelation,* a white man has no more right to hold a colored man in slavery than a colored man has to hold a white man in slavery.

By the compromises of the Constitution, the States were permitted to claim the services of the colored man due to his master, but the rebellious States have broken those compromises, and the territory occupied by them must now be governed by the Laws of war and the laws of nations, until those States are revolutionised and re-adopted the Constitution of the U. S. as Western Virginia has done, with a provision for gradual extinction of Slavery. In the present state of affairs, Butler regards the rebels as alien enemies.

By the laws of war their territory and their slaves may be captured and taken from them.

The territory he would take and settle it with volunteers or give it to the loyal men of the South and receive them again into the Union upon such Constitutions as would forever guaranty them a republican form of Government.

The slaves might be freed or not as the Government of U. S. should choose for having gone out of the Union, the Southern States could be re-admitted only upon such terms as our Government (having subdued the rebellion) should choose.

The Constitution of the U. S. provides that Congress *may admit new States; it is not imperative upon them to do so;* hence, in the event of Southern States which have gone out of the Union expressing their desire to return, they must be re-admitted, on such a basis, as will effectually prevent a repetition of their offence that is republican form of Government, which excludes slavery and includes *Liberty* to all men.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Wednesday morning, June 3, 1863.

Our Flag Forever.

> "*I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and* UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Huntingdon on Friday Last.

Our readers may be anxious to know what was and what was not done here on Friday last. The bogus Democracy had issued circulars and bills for a great indignation meeting on that day. Meetings were held in townships to get the faithful up to fever heat. Carbon township received more atttention than all the rest, as it was from this township the *Monitor* faction expected to receive their heaviest reinforcements. We were in communication with our friends in every direction, and almost hourly we heard of threats having been made by the faithful that it was their intention to destroy our office on that day. Friday came, and from early morning until noon, men continued to arrive on horseback, on foot, in carriages, in wagons and in the cars. At noon a delegation arrived in the train from Broad Top, numbering not over two hundred and seventy—one hundred of the number must have been Union men as but one hundred and sixty-seven could be forced into line after they left the cars. This delegation was taken charge of at the depot by J. Simpson Africa, one of the first Know Nothings in the county, and marched to the Court House. This was the only "delegation" that arrived during the day and it was a failure, as not less than three hundred were expected from the mines. The whole number, including Union men, in the Court Room at any one time did not reach seven hundred. The Union men in town far out numbered the followers of Vallandingham, and had there been any attempt made to carry out the threats of the *Monitor* editors against this office, we would to-day have had the pleasure of announcing a great Union victory. We never saw the bogus D's more calm—and they were as anxious to get their *only* delegation out of town as they were to get it in.

The speeches made at the bogus Democratic Mass meeting will be found in to-day's *Globe*—also the comments of our reporter. We publish them that our readers may know what kind of treason was permitted here on Friday.

The "indignation meeting" was a complete failure, both in character and number, as but few of the old line Democrats were in attendance. Of the number in the Court House at least two hundred were opposed to the traitorous conduct of the bogus Democracy. The speakers were all brought here from a distance—they were guns of small size, but they answered the purpose of the rebels who brought them here to talk treason and abuse our loyal citizens.

ON Friday evening, after the "thousand Democrats in council," who came in *power*, had dispersed, some of the "boys" got up a Union Meeting, which was held in Market Square, and which was ably addressed by Messrs. Dorris, Reid, Scott, McDivitt, and a Mr. Grey, from New York State. They were wholesome speeches, and purified the atmosphere, which was a stench in the nostrils of all good loyal men, for treason held her sway all over the town during the day. The meeting was opened by Col. Dorris, who made a few most excellent remarks. Rev. Reid followed in his usual convincing style; then came John Scott, in one of the best and most eloquent knock-down argumentative speeches we ever listened to. He dealt with facts, and proved them by history. Mr. McDivitt commenced by saying that his head and pockets were fuller of treason than they had ever been before, or than he ever expected them to be again. He made some excellent remarks. Mr. Grey, a stranger in town, was next called on, who responded in a few well-timed and interesting remarks.—He said that he had voted the Democratic ticket all his life, and if the people called the meeting in the Court House that day a Democratic Meeting, he never wanted to be called a Democrat again. He kept his audience in a fit of laughter the whole time. He made some ugly thrusts at the bogus Democracy.

At a late hour the crowd dispersed, highly pleased with the privilege they had had of passing the evening so pleasantly and profitably.

☞ An assortment of Card Photographs at Lewis' Book Store.

TRAITORS IN COUNCIL.

MR. EDITOR:—It will be remembered that on Friday last, the 29th, was the time fixed by the Representatives of Vallandigham Democracy of this county for a grand indignation Mass Meeting, an enthusiastic demonstration; which was to shake the hills and upheave the valleys; re-establish the *Monitor* nuisance lately removed, call down vengeance upon the guilty heads of the Republicans of the place and upon citizens generally—for it was hard to determine which were most guilty—and scatter death and destruction indiscriminately into the ranks of all who dared to say "Copperhead," be they men, women or children. Well, the morning came, clear and serene—pity it should be so clear—the day was fine—too fine for the growing crops and the parched earth so much in need of moisture—the threatened effusion of sulphur and saltpetre by no means affecting the tranquility of the atmosphere. With the morning came the mighty mass for the collection of which, bills, posters, hand-bills, and runners, had been so freely used during the past few days. By noon some 300 perhaps were in attendance, a majority of which were citizens of the county, of all parties, prompted by curiosity to attend. This crowd was augmented some 200 as the Broad Top train disgorged its living freight, a greater part of which was composed of laborers, Irishmen and other foreigners from the coal regions. These were accompanied with a drum and fife and were marched in procession through some of our streets, to the sound of martial music, carrying the American flag, and it is said, headed by a member of the ancient order known as Know Nothings. Many of them were hard looking specimens of humanity, and apparently with a little prompting from their leaders, and a few drinks of "fighting whiskey" would have been ripe for anything in the way of riot and bloodshed. To the credit of our hotel keepers be it said however, that their bars were at the request of our citizens with one or two exceptions closed, which goes far towards accounting for the order which characterized the day's proceedings.

At 2 o'clock the bell rang, the convention assembled and the ball opened. Your correspondent fought his way through the crowd and secured a position at the reporter's desk, determined to maintain it until compelled, by a purely "military necessity," to a "change of base." His presence was very far from being agreeable to some of the prominent members and *various means* were employed to dislodge him, but without effect; "a chiel was among them takin notes, and faith he'll print them, too." The party which prates so loudly of free speech, free discussion, and the liberty of the press, must not object to seeing occasionally their proceeding and remarks in print, even if it is an ugly record, ugly enough even, to make a Copper head blush. I shall also reserve the right of a freeman, that of commenting on the same, however distasteful it may be to them, promising to keep within the bounds of truth and prudence, as well as cheerfully to correct any error shown me, or any injustice done to any individual.

The meeting was organized by calling Maj. George W. Speer of Mt. Union to the chair. Daniel Massey and 38 others were appointed vice-presidents. I forbear giving their names inasmuch as it might not be agreeable, some of them having left before the meeting was over, disgusted with the proceedings and pronouncing it a humbug.

David Caldwell was appointed Secretary, together with some 20 others.

The meeting was opened by the chairman, who in the course of a short address, took occasion to say that it was for the purpose of vindicating the majesty of the law and to show, *forcibly, if necessary*, that the Democrats are a law abiding people—to show to the Republican party of the county that there is a Democratic party in the county to stand by the government of the country and uphold it through good and bad, to impress upon the officers of the county that we intend to appeal to the courts for a redress of grievances and to maintain our rights, to show the Republicans that if those rowdies are tried in the courts, we want no packed juries to try them, that if true friends of the Union they must cease calling Democrats "Copperheads" and "Traitors." He had been called a "Copperhead," and for what? Giving the remains of his poor life to the support of his country!—Very few of the Union League men of this county would go into the service, even if Provost Marshal Campbell takes the 125th Regiment to take them there. One Union League speaker from this place had said in his township that all men refusing to join the League were disloyal and should be sent beyond the lines. He did not intend to join the League and did not intend to pass alive beyond the lines. *This Regiment* (the 125th) so brave in tearing down Democratic presses, and all the soldiers President Lincoln has, cannot put the Democratic party beyond the lines. He hoped no one would say a word to weaken the Government in this emergency, but did not see why the police should be removed from a burning house, when the thieves were there. The reason why there were no Copperheads in the Republican party was because they had three millions a day to divide amongst them. If the Democratic party succeeds in hurling them from power, there will be more copperheads in the Republican than in the Democratic party.

Reader, this is the language of a citizen of this county, *professedly* a strong Union man and a man of truth and veracity, formerly a Major of a Penna. Regiment, who, while that Regiment remained at Washington, away from the scene of conflict, was well satisfied to remain with it, and enjoy *his* share of the three million, daily. It comes with a very bad grace for him to accuse Republicans or Union League men with cowardice, when *he knew* that at least one-third of the audience he was addressing were unnaturalized foreigners, now claiming British protection to escape the draft. Mr. Speer *knew as well as any man living*, that the Republican party had no hand in destroying the *Monitor* office, *not one Republican being engaged in it*, and he should have had the HONESTY to say so. He knows and the community know that *every* MAN engaged in removing this nuisanse was a Democrat. He knows further that the citizens of Huntingdon discountenanced the act and attempted to prevent it, even though very few of them; the respectable portion at least, had escaped abuse from that vile sheet. Mr. Speer knows all this, and if he has the honesty and the the manhood which he has received credit for, he will retract some of the expressions, and as far as possible atone for the injury he has done to the citizens of this place, to a party, at least as respectable as the one to which he belongs, and to a gallant regiment, which has at least established its reputation for valor, on hard won battle fields, having no objection to being *sent "beyond the lines,"* and at the same time having too many friends in this community to be slandered and villified without resenting it.

Robt. L. Johnston of Cambria county was introduced to the audience and received with three cheers, mingled with cries of "Vallandigham," which were promptly suppressed.

Mr. Johnston said he had some strange sensations on receiving the invitation, but did not hesitate to come. We are a little bold on the mountain; we have some 1,000 majority and none of our presses are ever destroyed. On the banks of the Blue Juniata I drew my first breath I press again my native heath and my name is McGreggor.—[Cheers.] I am truly astonished to *see that the Democracy of the county* are all here. [A voice—"Not one-third of them.] Well, I know the other two-thirds will be out on the day of the election,—can only account for it from a certain fact, well known in the history of the serpentine race, that "Copperheads" always turn out in warm weather. [Tremendous cheers.] The speaker here read from the Constitution, Art. 9, section 7, and then said he did not intend to preach because he had taken a text, but of late so many preachers had become politicians that they could not complain if a politician became preacher. [Cries of "Bully for you," "Go in, boy," &c.] One of our Constitutional rights had been stricken down without law and without even the poor apology of a military necessity,—stricken down by a mob. He would try to speak of facts which would secure their attention in the present unhappy and degraded condition of our country. It is not when the Ship of State is floating smoothly over the waves that we think of those cardinal principles upon which our Government is established, but when it is thrown upon the breakers we grasp the chart to moor her again safely into port. We were free *and sovereign States long before the* Constitution of the United States was framed and gave the Constitution all the privileges it deserved. I am speaking about a thing you do not often hear of in Union League meetings.

There never was a tyrant that did not prate about the Government,—I say, sustain the Constitution. Daniel Webster said years ago, it should be a school book, that it was the only bond of the Union of the State. [Cry of "Hurrah for Webster," not responded to.] Without it we resolve back into our original elements; it was framed with a nice regard to the rights of the people, securing the freedom of speech—the liberty of the press, rights which Democrats ever proclaimed and asserted. It had become common for even judges to say that the Administration was the Government; that they could not see the difference between them,—the Constitution recognizes three branches of the Government, each one having its separate functions; the President to execute the laws passed by Congress and approved by the Supreme Court. Suppose now the Supreme Court declare any law unconstitutional and void, and the President afterwards attempt to enforce that law, and I call on you to support the Government, where is your support yielded, to the President or the Supreme Court? Again, if at the end of four years we turn out Lincoln from office, does that change the Government? The idea could only be entertained by a madman or a Republican. [Cheers.] We are told about loyalty to what? A piece of clay like ourselves, and a very homely piece at that. [Great cheering.] The Supreme Court is just as much entitled to loyalty as the President. If it becomes our duty to sustain the Constitution in time of peace there are far stronger reasons for sustaining it now and yet we have all seen the most total and wanton disregard of that instrument by the President of the United States, sworn to execute the duties of President and carry out the laws of Congress as decided by the Supreme Court. We have seen that same President sending into Congress over his name laws for them to pass, interfering with the rights of the people, the Congress in secret session and the line between the different branches of the government entirely gone. This is a wanton and wilful violation of the Constitution. The party opposed to the Democratic party, by whatever name called, does not appreciate or regard the rights of the people, and from 1798, the time of the first reign of terror, up till the present, the Democratic party has fought under the same name and for the same principles; the other party have ever displayed an unwillingness to abide in the intelligence of the people. It began with the reign of the elder Adams; they hold it now, and the late act is only another evidence of it. Here, in the free State, where every court of justice is open, a man cannot stand up as I am now doing and speak his sentiments to the people; the mob may destroy the press, the military powers have set the example in other places. Thomas Jefferson said public opinion was always safe to be trusted; so Democrats feel now, and although you have the President and his underlings silencing speech, imprisoning free citizens, destroying presses and thereby encouraging the mob to do it elsewhere, no Democrat ever lifted his hand against the country and nation, and no Republican paper in this town will ever be destroyed though it tell all the lies on the face of the globe.—Democrats are taught better; if injured, they appeal to the laws; it is only outlaws that use mob law. I do not hold mobs responsible for all these things. Presses are shut up in other States, they are under censorship, the people are dying for political food and cannot get it; when the people ask for bread the President gives them a stone.

We find Gen. Burnside by a general order silencing discussion and imprisoning men who dare speak their sentiments. Where shall it end? When Boileau was imprisoned, I saw a lot of Republicans in our county *spelling out* the articles for which he was arrested —*Democrats never do that.* No man has a right to take the law in his own hands, and if he does so he is *no better than the President.* [Cheers.] It is difficult to speak seriously on this subject, but the history of those opposing the Democratic party is in itself a burlesque. I would give my life to put the country where it was three years ago, but shall we risk everything at home for the sake of a phantom, fight the South and revolutionize the North? God forbid! I trust our whole country will be preserved under the Constitution given to us. I do not abuse the New England States. When the little State of Rhode Island, not larger tan a Lancaster county cabbage patch, which a physician advised his patient to travel around every morning to get an appetite for his breakfast, came into the Union with two Senators, she had a fair share for coming in. *I respect the South*; there are true spirits there as the needle to the pole, if the Administration would not by its madness drive them off. In 1798 the New England States inaugurated the reign of terror against the South. The South has produced many of the purest and best men. Would to God the South would see its folly and the North would see its fanaticism and be brothers again. The South should not have all the hemp by any means; she never burnt witches, held Hartford Conventions, banished Baptists, held free Love societies, or woman's rights conventions, or produced political female speakers to talk politics. In many of these things the South is behind the age now, but no doubt, if united through the agency of missionaries from New England, their condition might be ameliorated. When the little State of Kentucky denounced the alien and sedition laws, not a single State except Virginia responded. After the alien and sedition laws the Federal party went down, in 1826 the Anti-Masonic party was instituted by Thaddeus Stevens, the author of the Conscription Bill and the Buck-Shot War. The old Whig party followed; and now no Union League man knows when he goes to bed at night what name he will have to-morrow morning. I belonged to about six of their parties myself and never left one; they all left me. Their constant aim has been to deceive the American people by a false issue. In 1840 Harrison was sung into the President's chair; *four years* afterwards the Democrats learned to sing too. The worst dodge of all was the Know Nothing party in the face of the Constitution; strange to say they succeeded even in Pennsylvania. In 1860 the Wide Awake lamp was adopted; Abraham Lincoln was rushed in with a blaze of light by a party, a few years ago, hiding in caves and cellars. These are some of the subterfuges of a party now claiming all the intelligence. I was with the Whig party till its death, and after Henry Clay and Daniel Webster were in their graves I set up with it a year, but when Know-Nothingism took its place I could not go that. In striking contrast behold the history of the Democratic party which is the history of the country; then why should any Democrat be asked to leave the party and forsake its teachings when the country needs her restoration to power; so help me God, I can see no other means of restoration to our country. There is no more ardent war man than I. We are expected to fight this rebellion through on fair terms and what we ask is, that the President will bring back the country to the state in which he found it. When this war commenced your country was decimated, the fields were filled with soldiers, because the Democratic party was instructed that it was a war for the Constitution, to put down rebellion and save the country and the lamented Douglas whom the Republicans hunted to death, stood in his place in the Senate and advocated the same principles we now advocate—that war was disunion, that our country could not be saved but by an honorable peace. He did more, he left his seat in the senate and went to Davis and Toombs and induced them to say that they were satisfied with the Crittenden Compromise, but the Republicans said no, we must have war. That war is now upon us; let the President bring back the country to what it was before that war was precipitated.

There has been a conscription law passed. I advise submission to it, though I take it to be a law the most difficult to be appreciated by the people of any other. If Thaddeus had got up that law for the purpose of grieving and annoying the men of the armies it could not have been more obnoxious—it is putting $300 against a poor man's blood—one man's gold against anothers life—it makes the poor to fight for the rich—nothing but madness could induce a man to pass a law of that kind, it throws the burden of fighting those battles upon the poor—the democrats are the sufferers, the Republicans are making money enough out of the war to evade it—but if the conscription must go on let it be made, we are our country's, but there was a time when the Government had more soldiers than it wanted, when the war was for the Constitution, willing soldiers were turned back to their homes, they found in the South as many Union men as disunion men, they welcomed our soldiers and received them as friends—now, instead of a divided South there is a united South and a divided North—but if more men are to be offered up on the shrine of fanaticism let them be ready, if more blood is demanded, still let it flow—I say however, if the President brings back the war to where it started out he will have enough men, not conscripts but volunteers to put down the rebellion—but be there war or peace there is one thing we must have. Penna. is a soverign State and we must have peace at home, while the courts of justice are all open it must at least be said to the people of old mother Huntingdon that they are law abiding; it will surely never again be attempted to desecrate and defraud her fair character by a mob in the streets of Huntingdon. You must have a Democratic paper, as well might verdure grow without dew as a party to exist without an organ. Those who encourage those things are responsible for those acts, but it must never happen again; I intend to subscribe for the *Monitor* for twenty-five years and pay for it in advance. The right of the Constitution makes every man a soverign, and if we do not exercise our right, we are traitors indeed. We must be prudent, wise and law abiding, wise as serpents, and harmless as doves. As you are all copperheads, you will exercise the former virtue, but a copperhead never will submit to be trampled on. You must stand by the stars and stripes of your country, and by the old banner of the Democratic party; let it float high, with the determination that the Union be re-established and if ever this is done, it will be done by the Democratic party and its principle.

The above remarks were made by a man who has grown old in sin, and rich on the spoils and stealings of office, who was identified with all the corruption and fraud which disgraced the name, and tarnished the memory of the old Whig party, the man who as judge of the Morris township election in 1838, robbed the tombstones to get names for his fradulent list, and who now comes back to the scene of his former disgrace to talk treason in his native county and villify its citizens. If his insinuations were intended for the citizens of Huntingdon we hurl back the charge in his teeth as a foul slander and assure him that we have as little regard for them as for their author.

Mayor Sanderson, of Lancaster, was next introduced. He was never a stranger amongst Democrats; something in the name and countenance inspired him with gratitude to God for his privilege of being one. Up to '61 no laws were passed but by a Democratic Congress and signed by a Democratic President. The country had gone on in a career of prosperity until it had become the wonder of the whole civilized world. The speaker here introduced an anecdote concerning two men, a negro and an Irishman, who were about to be hanged; the day was warm, a clergyman was *in attendance*, who exhorted them to prepare for death; the negro was penitent, the Irishman was obstinate;—the clergyman tried to enlist his attention, told him that the poor negro, about to atone for the same crime, had professed repentance, and would soon be in Abraham's bosom—"I don't mean Abraham Lincoln." The Irishman looked at him as impenitent as ever; says he, "Your Reverence, it may all be thrue you're telling me, but by me soul, I don't think ould father Abraham will thank ye much for filling his bosom with a dom'd nager this hot weather." I am thinking, too, that the great American people will not thank the Administration for endeavoring to fill their bosom with the *dom'd nager*, (amiable word for the Mayor of Lancaster.)

The Democratic party—the law-abiding party, always has been, and will be to the bitter end—they have never been the aggressors in any of the free States of this Confederacy—it did me good to hear of steps being taken to bring the offenders to justice. The poorest subject of Queen Victoria has a right upon the jury of his countrymen which she dare not interfere with. Shall we be less free—has all the blood shed by our Revolutionary sires been shed in vain? I trust not. But, say our Republican opponents, it is your duty to support the Government. I say so, too, but it is equally the duty of the Government to sustain the Constitution and the laws. Our Government is composed of three distinct branches, each having independent powers. The people have a right to decide for themselves whether they will have negro slavery or not. It is said Democrats are secessionists; and why? Because we violate any law? Because we would not be willing to shed the last drop of our blood in defence of the Union of our fathers?—The Democrats were always the war party. In 1812, when our oppenents, under another name, were refusing to draft the militia, and burning blue lights to guide the enemy's vessels into our ports; and in the Mexican war, when some men, loud for the Union, were refusing in Congress to vote supplies, and one man, now high in authority, hoped the Mexicans would welcome our brave soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves. I hurl back the charge; it is false, they know it is false. Who in '38, at Harrisburg, tried to revolutionize the Government but Thaddeus Stevens, the arch-traitor, who was compelled to escape through a back window to save himself!—That man now is a traitor to his country, and I will tell you why: In a speech to the Union League at Lancaster, he said he was determined to resist the restoration of the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.—[Great cheering.] The Emancipation Proclamation has caused all this mischief, and what good has it done?—Lincoln has acted from honest motives, but was pursuaded against his better judgment. Ten days before, he told a committee from Illinois that it would do no good, but was pursuaded by radical Abolitionists to issue the proclamation which must forever bar the restoration of the Union. How can the Union be restored as it was if the Southern States are deprived of their property? If we are ever to be a union of hearts again, the hearts of our erring friends in the South must be put right, and our hearts must be got right; we must be willing to meet and embrace once more as brothers of one family, but until that is done, we must fight on until we conquer them or find that we cannot conquer them. We are in this terrible war, and must either fight it through, or acknowledge ourselves beaten. We must push on the war with energy and vigor—with the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the other, but it is a poor way—for the Republicans to denounce the Democrats as traitors—to get them to help cheerfully to fight the battles of the country. It wont do for our Republican neighbors to encourage mob violence and destroy printing offices. We go for State rights, equal and exact justice to all.

Precious few of the Loyal Union League of Lancaster would shoulder the musket. There is no democrat here but would shoulder a musket; there is no democrat here but would be willing to risk his life in defence of the Union. (no response). Let the President rescind the emancipation act, place the war where congress placed it in 61—by doing this he unites the North and divides the South. We have become the sport of the tyrants of the old world by waging war one with another. You need a Monitor here, you have two republican organs here, and they will be the death of you unless you counteract them. On Monday last it was rumored that the Lancaster Intelligencer was to be mobbed, our democrats got wind of it and they were about on that night, the enemy's spies were out and saw the copperheads so infernally above them that they thought discretion the better part of valor, and well they did as everything was in readiness to give them a reception that would have lasted them half a century. The Democrats of Lancaster are fighting men and if ever the Republicans make an assault on them although 4 or 5 thousand in the minority we could lick them to death and I have no doubt here in Huntingdon county you can lick them to death too—we are willing that the Republicans enjoy their opinions and we mean to enjoy our rights peacably if we can but forcibly if we must. Re-establish the *Monitor* and let it speak in thunder tone to traitors either North or South (?) Be not the aggressors, but show your opponents that you are law abiding citizens, and if they still continue to persecute you and make personal assaults, be determined as God has given you strength, to die if necessary in defence of your personal rights. If ever it should become necessary to strike for your rights strike like freemen. The indemnity bill of all other acts was the most odious of the last congress, and in direct opposition to the Constitution, as it permits Simon Cameron, Seward, Stanton, and all those worthies who have been imprisoning citizens and committing other outrages, to go scot free, but I take it that the Democratic party will come into power in 1864, and then we will see whether some of those worthies will not be brought to trial and punishment. The future of the nation depends upon the restoration of the Democratic party to power. You must start your organ or you will die a natural death—open your hands wide, subscribe liberally, and I hope in another week or two you will have an organ that will do credit to the county and State —Heaven bless you all.

The committee on resolutions reported a series which were adopted.—One of them, in regard to Judge Taylor of this place, though somewhat abusive, will, I think, affect his Honor, where he is known, about as much as the statement made by the lying blackguard, who edits the *Johnstown Democrat*, to the effect that the Judge was present when the *Monitor* was gutted, and approved the act, when every one here knows that he was over a hundred miles away. The resolutions very much resemble the statement, being equally truthful and about as decent.

A young man named Orvis, hailing from Bellefonte, was next introduced; his speech was lengthy and contained a rehash of the same sophistry, interspersed freely with slang phrases, low vulgarisms, and insane railery.—I merely insert a few of his choice epithets, and submit to the candid judgment of an intelligent community whether they resemble the language most of a gentleman, a fool, or a blackguard.

"The President of the United States was denounced as a lunatic, and his Cabinet and the last Congress as a band of thieves and scoundrels. The people of the North had trampled on the constitutional rights of the South, and thus brought on the war; they had turned a deaf ear to all remonstrance, and rejected every compromise, and they only longed for blood, and like the sleuth-hound scenting human flesh, seemed only anxious to pounce upon their victims. In violation of all the principles of common sense and decency, they determined to inaugurate a civil war and carry it on to the bitter end. Instead of carrying the sword and the olive branch, they carried the sword in one hand, proscription in the other, and scattered firebrands in their track. They wanted no union with Southern white men.—There was a feeling of intense bitterness and hatred towards the Southern people; the only union they ever wanted was with the negro men, and possibly with the negro women; determined to exterminate the people and appropriate the rich plantations, they took no step calculated to restore good will, but only sought to erect an impassable and eternal barrier against their return. But we will throw no barrier in their way; all they want they shall have. Why not prosecute the war with vigor when there is no interference,—who is responsible but the party in power? They say the negroes should be taken into the army; Why the devil don't they take them in? Nobody objects but Cuffy, and he says he wont go, (in this case Cuffy and the speaker are alike for once, as neither of them will go.) Why not call them? Of the 50,000 required, they might raise 15,000, if they would take in the negro worshipers of Massachusetts. It is true we would like to preserve the Union, but we would like to preserve the principles of the Constitution also. The word loyalist had a meaning; it was used in 1776 by the ancestors of those very men; they were then loyalists as now—they were then tories as they are now—then we were asked to be loyal to a lunatic king, now to a lunatic President. I owe no loyalty to Abraham Lincoln or any other man, white or black. I admit according to their understanding that I *am not a loyal citizen*—do not understand the military necessity which originated the proclamation when it was so circumscribed that it would not liberate one solitary negro. It was a military necessity, when the President arrived at Harrisburg, that he should don his cloak and cap and skedaddle through Baltimore. That was a change of base.

Abraham Lincoln and his leeches had proclaimed that he was the Government. Had we not a beautiful government! Imagine this Government standing six feet two, splitting rails in Indiana, steering a flat-boat up the river, and distilling corn whiskey.—This Government had to be shown at every station on his way to Washington, together with Mrs. Government and the little Government,—all this from a party that never even used common decency when speaking of Democrats. The *North American* and *Press* of Philadelphia had advocated combining the principles of a monarchical with that of a republican Government, proposing that it should hereafter be one of unlimited powers. We do not know to what length the Administration may go before the people will resist, but trust they will not resort to physical violence as long as it can be avoided. They rode Abraham Lincoln into the Presidency on a rail in 1860; if they are not careful we will ride him out in the same manner in 1864.

Mr. Woodcock of Altoona was called upon in conclusion, but contented himself with a few inflammatory remarks. He was full of violence and blood; he proposed going to the ballot-box with his revolver in his hand; he hoped the Democrats would be prepared to defend their rights even to bloodshed, and exhorted them, if their opponents threw down the glove to be prepared to take it up again. His remarks formed an elegant climax and very appropriate for such a drama. I would simply remind the citizens of Altoona, where this fiery young man resides, that they would do well on the day of the election, to stand clear and give him a wide berth when he goes to the polls, for if that revolver should happen to go off it *might* hurt somebody.

Letters were read from W. A. Stokes of Westmoreland, Ex-Governor Bigler *and others*.

The chairman announced that subscriptions had been received for the *Monitor* to the amount of $660. And in conclusion said he had understood that some of our Republican friends were very nervous in regard to their personal property, and hoped his friends would assure them that they were entirely safe.

I can assure the chairman and his friends, in behalf of the Republicans and citizens of the place, that we were by no means nervous, and not even the women or children felt the slightest uneasiness; the Republicans were about on that day, the citizens were about, and the gallant defenders of our country's flag were a few of them, about also, and if ever any of the threats made by him and his party had been in any way attempted, if any private property had been interfered with, we were prepared to administer to them a gentle admonition, which would have been sufficient to last them a life time; and, if I mistake not, they were slightly advised of this state of affairs, and concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor. *Verbum sat sapientes.*

Thus ended one of the most disgusting humbugs ever perpetrated in this place. May it be long indeed before our town is disgraced by another of the same kind. Our glorious Union may be dissolved, our Government may be overthrown, and this fair fabric of our fathers' rearing may totter and fall—all this may be—God in Heaven avert the dire calamity! His arm alone is sufficient to save. But it will never be done by the hands of armed traitors in the South; it will be done, if ever, by traitors in the free North,—men whose hearts are blacker, if their hands are less red, than those now in open arms; by men who are now lifting their insane voices, and raising their parricidal hands against the best Government ever given to man; by ruthless demagogues and corrupt politicians; by just such men as disgraced the Court House walls on Friday last.

REPORTER.

PUBLIC SALE AT MAPLETON.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AND IMPROVED PROPERTY.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, in the village of Mapleton,

On Thursday, June 18, 1863,

the following Real Estate, viz. The large BRICK TAVERN STAND, in the said village of Mapleton, with the lots and all necessary outbuildings belonging thereto; the Frame Store House, Warehouse and Store-keeper's dwelling, all connected; also, about Fifteen building Lots in said village.

The location of this rising village, being an important station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will commend the advantages of the above property to every enterprising man. The buildings are large, commodious and well suited for the purposes they are designed. The lots are so located as to be suitable for either comfortable residences or business places.

The excellent WATER-RIGHT in said village, adapted by nature to extensive improvements, will also be offered for sale on the same day and place.

Major John Donaldson, a resident of said village and Agent of subscriber, will take pleasure in showing the above premises to all interested.

TERMS will be announced on day of sale, with the view of consulting the circumstances of purchasers.

May 20, 1863. JAMES DONALDSON.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE CELEBRATED FARM, KNOWN AS "ESQUIRE WRAY'S FARM,"

In Henderson township, about five miles from Huntingdon, and two and a half miles from Mill Creek; containing about 230 Acres, about 100 of which are cleared and under good cultivation, enclosed by good fences.—There is a good apple orchard and also a good peach orchard on the premises. There is abundance of good water near the barn and house, and *streams running through the premises.* The improvements are a good log house weather-boarded, and large frame barn. There is a good saw-mill seat and plenty of timber on the property.

Persons wishing to purchase a good farm should call and examine this property. Apply to the undersigned living on the premises. HIRAM GRADY.

May 13 1863-3m*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

[Estate of Edward Cox, dec'd.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, the undersigned, Executors of the estate of Edward Cox, late of Barree township, deceased, will, expose at public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, the 13th Day of June next, '63,

at two o'clock in the afternoon,

All that piece of land situate in Jackson township Huntingdon county, bounded by lands of George M. Bell, Michael Sassaman, and Samuel Hoover, containing eleven acres, more or less, a small portion of which is cleared, and the balance in timber, with a two-story log house thereon erected.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment of the purchaser.

JOHN COX,
JOHN COCHRAN, } Executors.

May 20th, 1863.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Lev. Facias to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon,

On Saturday, June 13, 1863,

at two o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded as follows: on the north by lands of Levi Anderson, on the south by Richard Madden's heirs, on the east by lands of Madden's heirs, on the west by land of Moses Greenland; containing one hundred acres, with the usual allowances, be the same more or less.—About eighty acres are cleared, with the following improvements thereon erected—two log houses, and one log barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Alexander Parks.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, May 20, 1863. }

WAR NEWS.

VICKSBURG.

Gen. Grant Able to Maintain his Position and Repel Any Attack Upon His Rear.—Our inal FSuccess Assured.—Arrival of Forty five Hundred Prisoners at Memphis.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Dispatches from General Grant, dated near Vicksburg, May 25, have been received at the War Department to-day.

They represent the siege of Vicksburg as progressing satisfactorily, and that General Grant is abundantly able to maintain his investment of the town and repel any attack upon his rear.

Forty-five hundred rebel prisoners, captured by Genl. Grant, arrived at Memphis to-day.

MURFREESBORO', Tenn, May 28, '63.—Reports from highly respectable sources represent that General Grant, since Sunday, had made something like a general attack upon the rebel works at Vicksburg, and failed to carry them; that he had thereupon concluded that the place was too strong to be taken by assault, and had opened a terrible and sustained fire upon it with his artillery.

General Johnston had not yet attacked General Grant, but was still collecting forces in his rear. He had managed to send word to the garrison that if they should hold out fifteen days he would raise the siege with an army of fifteen thousand men. He also said he would do this if he abandoned every other point in his department.

It was not supposed the city could possibly hold out longer than to-day.

Parties who entered our lines to-day from the South report that Breckinridge and Crother's division of Bragg's army were on their way south.

All is quiet at this point. The rumors of a formidable rebel demonstration on our right are hardly confirmed. Some portion of the enemy's videtto line has been retired.

FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Washington letter of the *Commercial* of this city contains the following from front of the Army of the Potomac.

The rebel army is very active and the position at the river fords is decidedly offencive. The main picket line on the Rappahannock is as strong as ever, but the troops behind Fredericksburg apper to have moved elsewhere.

A letter also says no further exchange of prisoners will be allowed for the present.

The rebel authorities have taken initiative steps, and the War Department promptly followed it up. All rebel officers on parole have been ordered under arrest for imprisonment. It is probable that negociations will soon be commenced for continuance of negociations under the late cartel.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Removal of Gen. Burnside's Headquarters.—Affairs at Vicksburg.—Extracts from Rebel Papers.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—On Tuesday next Gen. Burnside will remove his headquarters, department of Ohio, to Hickman Bridge, Ky., about ten miles south of Nicholasville. General N. C. McClellan has been appointed Provost Marshal of general department of Ohio, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

The *Commercial* has the following Southern news:

Col. Grierson's cavalry made another raid from Baton Rouge, capturing and destroying a large rebel camp.

Pemberton's Quartermaster succeeded in running seven hundred mules out of Vickburg, thereby reducing the consumption of corn.

The garrison has full rations for ninety days.

The Atlanta *Commonwealth* of the 28th, notices the arrival of Breckinridge at that city.

A dispatch from Burnside to Bragg, announcing his determination to hang all rebel officers in his hands in case the retaliation for the two spies tried and executed in accordance with the usages of war should be resorted to, was yesterday conveyed from Murfreesboro under a flag of truce.

LATEST NEWS.

THE ATTACK ON VICKSBURG.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—The *Commercial* has full particulars of the operations of General Grant's army up to the 22d ult. When our army advanced on Vicksburg it was confident of an easy conquest, but the ground in the rear of the city was found so broken and rugged as to be almost impassible by artillery, and the rebel fortifications were very formidable, being grass-grown, &c., showing that preparations had long since been made to stand a seige upon the land side.

The main fortifications consist of a chain of forts about eight hundred yards apart, connected by deep entreanchments, and extending seven miles.

Our loss in the assualt on the 22d was about two thousand.

It was the opinion that another general assault would not be ordered, but the city be taken by regular seige approaches.

The *Gazette* publishes advices up to the 27th, received through a staff officer of one of Grant's Generals, who left for Washington last evening.—Three assaults had been made by our forces, in all of which we were repulsed. In the last assault made by General Sherman with 20,000 men, we lost 600 killed and a large number wounded.

Our outer line is within a hundred yards of the rebel works and our sharpshooters prevent the rebels from working their guns.

The rebel works in the rear of the city are far more formidable than those in front. Johnston is in the neighborhood of Jackson with about 15,000 men. He is short of provisions and ammunition.

No apprehensions are felt of any serious attack in the rear.

The officer from whom this information is obtained says Grant has taken eight thousand four hundred prisoners and eighty-four pieces of artillery.

The Globe.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Wednesday morning, May 27, 1863.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

SHOP LIFTING.—For some time past, Harry Wharton, the P. R. R. Company's worthy Agent at this place, has missed sums of money left in his till the night previous, but no clue could be attached to any one, so he set watch for the guilty party, and on Monday morning a young man, an employee of the B. T. R. R. Co., was detected taking $15 from the drawer, marked and put in there for the purpose of finding out the thief. He was arrested and taken before Esquire Swoope, who sent him to jail for a further hearing. We are informed that the young man was but lately married, and has heretofore borne a very good character. He is well known and respectably connected in this community, so we forbear mentioning his name at this time. We feel sorry for the young man, that he should so love the "filthy lucre," man's greatest curse, as to obtain it by dishonest means. We trust it will teach him a sad lesson and be a warning to others.

Soldier's Aid Society.

The Ladies of the Soldier's Aid Society of Huntingdon again apply to the citizens and neighboring farmers for supplies for the wounded soldiers in and about Washington, in consequence of an application from an agent of the Sanitary Commission. Articles to be sent from us direct to a person in Washington authorized to receive and distribute. We wish also to send to Mrs. Dr. Harris, Sec. Ladies Aid of Philadelphia, to the Lacy House her headquarters. We hope to receive contributions as liberly as heretofore, from those who remain at home in security, for the wounded heroes who protect us at such fearful sacrifices of health and limbs. *Eggs* and *Butter* are specially called for; wine, jellies, &c., as usual.

Supplies may be sent to the officers of society or members of Committee as *early as possible.* If sent within the coming week, they will be received at Harrisburg by the agent of the Commission and forwarded immediately without expense.

MRS. DAVID BLAIR, President.
Mrs. J. Cunningham, Vice President.
Secretaries—Mrs. J. Geo. Miles; Mrs. Wm. Dorris, Jr.
Committee—Mrs. James Saxton; Mrs. A. Willoughby; Mrs. R. R. Bryan; Mrs. Benj. Graffus; Mrs Thos. Fisher; Mrs. D. McMurtrie; Mrs. W. McMurtrie.
Huntingdon, May 30, 1863.

A BOOK EVERYBODY WILL WANT.—*Sold by Subscription only.*—The agent to take subscriptions to the book now in press on "*The Great Rebellion, a History of the Civil War in the United States,*" is now in this county canvassing for subscribers. J. T. Headley is the author of this book. It will be published in two volumes—the first volume will be ready for subscribers in a short time. We have not room to give the reader a correct idea of the value of this book. The author's name of itself should be sufficient to recommend the work. It will be a history of the civil war, written from a stand point of thorough loyalty and patriotism. Subscribe for the work.

"*The Beautiful Art of Chinese Chronotype, or Improved Photochromatic Oil Painting.*—By means of this Art, enterprising persons, of either sex, can realize an income of from $2000 to $5000 per annum. The whole process is so simple that it can be understood and practiced by any person of ordinary ability. The materials used cost but a mere trifle, and can be obtained at any drug store.

Full instructions for fifty cents.

F. FARNUM,
Worcester, Mass."

June 3, 1863–2t*

THE *Globe* Office was to have been "cleaned out" on last Friday, but the "thousand Democrats in council," who were ordered to come in *power*, forgot the most important object of the meeting. Probably, the "thousand Democrats," after they arrived here, "smelt a mice," and concluded that "prudence was the better part of valor." We still live. The *Globe* will be published regularly every week, as heretofore.

Simon Cohn at Coffee Run, has just received a new stock of desirable spring goods of all kinds. Great inducements are offered, and the public in that neighborhood will find it to their interests to give him a call. *

☞ We direct the attention of our friends, who may wish to purchase Iron Railing of any description, or any kind of Iron Work of a decorative character, for any purpose, to the advertisement of Messrs. Wood & Perot, Philadelphia, in another column.

Sunday School Convention and Preachers' Meeting.—A Sunday School Convention and Preachers' Meeting of the Juniata District of the Baltimore Conference, will be held in this place today (Tuesday) and to-morrow. A large attendance is expected. Business of importance will be transacted.

WE call attention to advertisement of Muskingum Valley Steam Works.

Local Items.

— *Committed to Jail*—Bub Chaplin was committed to jail on Sunday, for stealing George Nolty's horse and riding him almost to death. Bub's story is, that he got drunk and went over to the brewery on the other side of the river, stole Nolty's horse while pasturing on the road, and thought he would take a ride. He did so, but was caught by Nolty, who gave him a sound thrashing and then had him arrested and placed in jail on a charge of horse stealing.

— Wm. Long, Jennie Clark's seducer, was arrested last week in Shirleysburg, and placed under $500 bail, for his appearance at the next term of Court.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

SPRUCE CREEK, May 25, 1863.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

Your readers are already aware of the meeting which was called by the Vallandigham wing of the Democracy at R. F. Haslett's, Spruce Creek, for Saturday last, and may now perhaps wish to know how it progressed. R. F. Haslett, for the purpose of exciting the public mind, resorted to the dirty, mean, low practice of writing a note, or getting some one to do it for him, to the effect that he was to be hung on said night. This was shown to, and word sent to the faithful, asking them to come in to protect him, and for fear the friends of the Government would not come in, and he fail in raising a row, he sent forth word that on Sunday morning there would be a lot of dead Abolitionists to carry off the street. When Saturday evening came, a small gathering of people appeared, made up of all parties, as the citizens come there for their news and the news of the week. A stand was erected in front of R. F. Haslett's by throwing a few loose boards over some empty whisky barrels. After the usual formalities of appointing officers, Bruce Petrikin was called on for a speech. He ascended the platform, when the audience gathered round. Mr. Petrikin kept up a kind of running fire on the Administration and the loyal people; at the same time, a noted worthy of the gang appeared traveling to and fro, as Ring Master, giving the people to understand in plain language that he was brought there for the purpose of *attending to the Abolitionists and damned Black Republicans, and the first man that would open his mouth would be knocked down and kicked to hell.* By this time, the speaker had got up his excitabilities, and was preaching barefaced and bare-headed treason in the case of Vallandigham,—he had been imprisoned for the freedom of speech, (he did not tell his hearers that that freedom of speech was implied treason,) and they would not stand it; he, for one, would resist it, and asked the people if they would do so, too, to which about fifteen blackguards like himself responded. I say blackguards, for none but blackguards will advise or encourage the violent resistance of law—none but those who have no property to lose, and those who disregard the lives of their neighbors. He made an attack on the loyal Democracy, when an aged and respectable Democrat, with respect to himself, and due respect to the company, stated what kind of a Democrat he was, when the yell was raised from several quarters, "*knock him down;*" "*kick him to hell;*" "*tramp him in the earth, he is a damned Black Republican.*" A rush was made toward him; the worthy Ring Master, who had been topped out with a few geggers of rot-gut to fit him for his business, was in the front ranks. Several voices cried out that he was a Democrat, and advanced to protect his gray hairs if necessary.—The Ring Master was now within striking distance; he heaved and set like a man tied to a garden gate; he swore and cursed what he could do and what he would do. The old gentleman, not the least alarmed, rubbed his hat in his face, called him a Copperhead, told him it was a Copperhead meeting. Ring Master by this time came to the conclusion that prudence was the safest policy.

He tried the same game on others, but had the satisfaction of knowing it was "no go." He then backed a few paces, and stated he had heard of him even so far away as Chess creek, Clearfield county, as a damned rascal. Now as the ring-master of the party seen proper *to indulge in hear-says,* we will give him a specimen or two. We have heard of him in the low rum holes and gambling hells of the country, and after a night's revelry, has tumbled over in the corner drunk, wallowed in his own vomit, and if he is not belied, the other thing, too. This is the type and boasted representative of the party—he who would teach men Democracy who have grown gray in the ranks. When the party has to be bolstered up by such men and such measures, is it not time for decent men at the head of families to look round and reflect?

At the close of the above scene, rounds of hearty cheers went up for Hooker, the vigorous prosecution of the war, and Old Abe; three groans, which made the place hideous, were given for the speaker.

Next, Mr. Speer took the stand. He undone the most of what his predecessor had done, his abuse of the President excepted. To bring the reproach of the party down on him, he went back to the Mexican war, and stated he had refused supplies to our soldiers in that war. Whether he made this assertion through his own ignorance, or from large calculations made upon the ignorance of his hearers, I am not able to say. One thing I do know—the record stands against his assertion. We expect political speakers to be posted on the acts of public men. Differences of political opinion is freely tolerated, but falsehood never. I am sorry to say he received no applause from his party for any loyal sentiments he uttered; on the contrary, a portion of them skulked away into the rumhole. This audience would have been slim, if it had not been for the Republicans present. ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

NOTICE.—The public are cautioned not to purchase a sorrel mare and colt now in the possession of Ezekiel White, as the same belongs to me.
SOLOMON NUNNAMACHER.
Broad Top City, May 27 1863*

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Occulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*.

Ambrotypes and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Oct. 28. 6m.

GARDNER & HEMMING'S
GREAT AMERICAN
CIRCUS

Entirely remodeled and refitted for the Season of 1863, with entire NEW BAND WAGON, NEW BAGGAGE WAGONS, NEW TRAPPINGS, NEW HARNESS, NEW WARDROBE, and everything Elegant in the extreme, and which, in point of beauty, excels the outfit of any Traveling Show in America.

THE PAVILION is large and comfortable, and is arranged so as to afford ease and comfort to the patrons of this Establishment.

THE STUD OF HORSES AND PONIES will claim particular attention, as they are among the purest blooded, and best trained animals in the world. Prominent among whom stands the

Great Talking Horse WASHINGTON, a beautiful thorough-bred Arabian Charger, who will be introduced by his trainer, Mr. DAN GARDNER.

Among the Ponies will be found Camille, Fire Fly, Prince, Jupiter, Dancing Star, Lucy Long, Grey Eagle and Bainbridge.

The Educated Mules DAN AND DICK, will be introduced by Dan Gardner, in a variety of Laughable Performances.

THE COMPANY OF PERFORMERS Comprise the largest and best that ever traveled. Great Expense has been incurred in bringing them together, and we intend to give the Best Circus Entertainment that has ever been witnessed in this country. Look at the GREAT ARTISTES, and judge for yourselves!

Mr. Richard Hemmings, the great American Horseman, and Eight Rope Dancer. He will appear at each Entertainment in a great variety of his thrilling Performances.

DAN GARDNER, the Old and Favorite Clown. As a good Clown is as necessary to a Circus as bread is to breakfast, the public may congratulate themselves upon seeing the happy son of Momus at each entertainment.

The Little Fairy of the Arena, Miss Eliza Gardner, is certainly the best Female Equestrian in existence. She executes the novel, chaste and classic motions, combined with daring Leaping, splendid Dancing, &c., upon the back of her spirited horse, while at full motion, concluding with her dashing act of LEAPING THROUGH 15 Balloons.

Signor Wambold, the extraordinary Contortionist and wonderful Boneless man; his performances must be seen to be believed.

John Foster, the People's Jester—one of the most original and laughable Clowns that ever entered a ring.

The Polish Brothers. These astonishing Gymnasts will appear in a variety of their classical and wonderfull feats.

George R. DeLouis, will appear in his performances on the Horizontal Bar, and introduce the TRAINED DOG JENNY LIND, in her Amusing and Entertaining Tricks. Together with

Mme Camille, the Beautiful Equestrienne,

La Petite Camille, the pleasing Danseuse.

Young Sam, the Pocket Clown.

HERR MARTIN,
W. HILL,
GEORGE KING,
HENRY PETERSON,
SIGNOR BALDWIN,

and the excellent Company who filled GARDNER & HEMMING'S Amphitheatre, Philadelphia, nightly, for a period of four months.

The entertainment will commence with the ZOUAVE HALT.

The Performance will comprise every variety of Trick Riding, Scene Riding, Tumbling, Gymnastic Exploits, Two and Four Horse Riding &c., &c., with Music by the Band. All under the immediate direction of DAN GARDNER.

The GRAND PROCESSION will enter town about 10 1-2 A. M., during which the Band will discourse most beautiful music.

Two PERFORMANCES each Day, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. Performance to commence half an hour later.

Admission, 25 Cents.
NO HALF PRICE.

Will exhibit in HUNTINGDON on Thursday, June 4; at BELLEVILLE on Wednesday, June 3; at TYRONE on Friday, June 5.

W. H. GARDNER, *Agent.*

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1131 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TUBING; IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

June 3, 1863–3m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of John McIlroy, deceased.]
Letters of administration upon the estate of John McIlroy, late of Jackson township, Huntingdon co., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the undersigned, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment.

JOSEPH McILROY,
JACKSON McILROY, } Administrators.
June 3, 1863*

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
17th District, Penna., Huntingdon, May 22, 1863.

ALL MEN WHO DESIRE TO JOIN any particular Regiment of Cavalry now in the field are hereby authorized to present themselves at any time during the next thirty days, at these Headquarters, when they will be enlisted and furnished with transportation.

They will be immediately mustered into the service of the United States and the bounty paid.

Pay and subsistence to commence from the date of enlistment. By order of Capt. J. D. CAMPBELL,
June 3, 1863. Provost Marshal.

STRAY COW.—
Came to the premises of the subscriber on the 25th inst., a RED COW. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN SHOCK,
June 3, 1863. McConnellstown.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon County, to distribute the fund in the hands of John Dean, Administrator of Mary Schenefelt, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend for the duties of his appointment at the Register's Office, on Thursday, the 4th day of June, at one o'clock in the afternoon, when and where all persons interested will present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said funds.
DANL. WOMELSDORF, Auditor.
Huntingdon, May 29th, 1863*

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

CLASSIFICATION OF MERchants in Huntingdon County by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for the year 1863.

	Class	License.
Alexandria Borough.		
E. P. Walker,	14	7.00
J. R. Gregory,	14	7.00
Wm. Moore,	14	7.00
Barree.		
S. W. Myton,	14	7.00
J. C. Walker,	14	7.00
Bartin Green,	14	7.00
Brady.		
H. Jamison,	14	7.00
Geo. Eby,	13	10.00
J. Diffenbach,	14	7.00
S. Sechrist,	14	7.00
Cassville.		
J. P. Heaton,	14	7.00
J. Henderson,	14	7.00
Carbon.		
C. A. Heaton,	14	7.00
J. S. Berkstresser,	14	7.00
T. M. Hedding,	14	7.00
Powelton Coral Mine Co.,	10	20.00
Matthew Dunn,	14	7.00
Jas Gleason,	13	10.00
W. A. Orbison,	14	7.00
Brown, Roberts & Co.,	14	7.00
R. B. Wigton,	10	20.00
A. D. Christ,	14	7.00
Blair & Port,	12	12.50
David Dunn,	13	10.00
Jacob Mears,	14	7.00
Clay.		
G. H. Stevens,	14	7.00
J. H. Adams,	14	7.00
R. Ashman,	13	10.00
Cromwell.		
David Etnier,	14	7.00
T. E. Orbison,	14	7.00
Wm. Harper,	14	7.00
Dublin.		
James Cree,	14	7.00
Geo. Sipes,	14	7.00
W. C. Swan,	14	7.00
Franklin.		
Mrs. Isett & Mrs. Gardner,	14	7.00
John Q. Adams,	14	7.00
Shorb Stewart & Co.,	13	10.00
J. W. Mattern,	14	7.00
H. A. Bathurst & Co.,	14	7.00
G. & J. H. Shoenberger,	10	20.00
Hopewell.		
Simon Cohn,	14	7.000
David Weaver,	14	7.00
Wm. P. Orbison,	14	7.00
Huntingdon Borough.		
Fisher & Son,	12	12.50
D. P. Gwin,	13	10.00
Benj. Jacobs,	14	7.00
A. Willoughby,	14	7.00
H. Roman,	14	7.00
Carmon & Hefright,	13	10.00
Wm. Colon,	14	7.00
Jos. Reigger,	14	7.00
Swartz & McCabe,	14	7.00
M. Gutman,	13	10.00
S. S. Smith,	13	10.00
J. A. Brown,	13	10.00
D. Africa,	14	7.00
Wm. Lewis,	14	7.00
W. A. Saxton,	14	7.00
Wallace & Clement,	14	7.00
Z. Venter,	14	7.00
A. B. Cunningham,	13	10.00
" "	14	7.00
M. Fetterhoof,	14	7.00
Jackson.		
Freedom J. C.,	13	10.00
S. W. Myton,	14	7.00
W. H. Harper,	14	7.00
R. McBurney,	14	7.00
Morris.		
R. A. Dorsey,	13	10.00
T. W. Graffius,	13	10.00
J. H. Hemmer,	14	7.00
Wm. Davis,	14	7.00
Penn.		
Wm. March,	14	7.00
Porter.		
G. D. Green,	14	7.00
Saml. Hatfield,	14	7.00
Shirley.		
Etnier, Foust & Co.,	14	7.00
Geo McLaughlin,	14	7.00
Peter M. Bare,	13	10.00
W. A. Fraker,	14	7.00
W. H. Brewster,	14	7.00
Loas & Dewee,	14	7.00
Springfield.		
G. McLaughlin,	14	7.00
N. K. Covert,	14	7.00
D. Locke,	14	7.00
Tell.		
D. H. Morrison,	14	7.00
Union.		
Saml. Miller,	13	10.00
J. Bauman,	13	10.00
Walker.		
J. Douglass,	14	7.00
J. Brewster,	14	7.00
Warriormark.		
W. C. Vantries & Co.,	14	7.00
B. F. Patton,	14	7.00
D. G. Owen,	14	7.00
J. R. Thompson,	14	7.00
West.		
J. C. Walker,	14	7.00
B. Hartman,	14	7.00
Jno. N. Swoope & Co.,	13	10.00
Jno. Cresswell & Son,	13	10.00
PATENT MEDECINES.		
John Read,		10.00
Jos. Johnston,		[illegible]
Wm. P. McNite,		5.00
BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.		
T. Newell & Co.,		25.00
J. Smith & Co.,		25.00
Peter Kookan,		15.00
Robt. Massey,		15.00
J. K. Isett,		15.00
P. Schneider,		15.00
Robert Fleming,		15.00
J. Nolte,		15.00
BILLIARD SALOONS.		
A. V. Westbrook,		30.00
E. Summers,		30.00
Philip H. Piper,		30.00
BROKERS.		
Bell, Garrettson & Co.,		30.00
EATING HOUSES, HUNTINGDON.		
Henry Africa,		10.00
G. Wheeler,		10.00
C. Schneider,		10.00
John Free,		10.00
A. V. Westbrook,		10.00
Summers & Murray,		10.00
Carbon.		
J. G. Wickerman,		10.00
T. M. Hedding,		10.00
Mrs. Sarah Hall,		10.00
Morris:		
James Kelley,		10.00
Petersburg.		
J. A. Wilson,		10.00
MERCHANT MILL.		
Thomas Fisher,	14	7.00

R. McDIVITT, Mercantile Appraiser.

NOTICE.—By an act of Assembly passed the 11th day of April, 1862, it is made the *duty* of the County Treasurer to sue out all licenses not lifted on or before the first day of July. Persons having licenses to lift, will save costs by calling and lifting the same previous to that time, as those not lifted within the time prescribed by law, will positively be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

Huntingdon, June 3, 1863. J. A. NASH, Co. Treas.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY
STEAM WORKS,
CORNER OF
Market and Third Streets,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARed to build Portable and Stationary Engines of the most improved styles and patterns, also Portable Saw Mills and Sorgho-Cane Mills from the oldest and newest and most improved patterns. We respectively request those in want of

Portable or Stationary Engines,

for any purpose whatever, or those who are in want of Circular Saw Mills, either double or single, with ways and carriage to saw any length log, to give us a call, or address us by letter, which will receive prompt attention.

Please read the following statements in regard to the operations of our Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills:

HARTSTOWN, Crawford Co., Pa., May 16, 1863.
Messrs. J. & J. H. DUVALL.
Gentlemen:—* * * We received our Portable Engine and Saw Mill all in complete order, perfectly satisfied with the Saw Mill and Engine. Everything works to our entire satisfaction, beyond our expectations. We sawed 4,000 feet white-oak boards in five hours, and with good could have sawed more in the same time.
We most cheerfully recommend your Saw Mills and Engines to those wishing to purchase.
Respectfully,
C. REYNOLDS & E. AUDRESS.

For further reference, we would refer you to Samuel Milliken, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., who has one of our first class 20-horse power Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills in operation at Tipton Station, Blair county, Pa.—He authorized us to say this Mill and Engine has given such entire satisfaction, that, since starting it, he has sent in his second order for a Mill and Engine of same size.

We would also refer you to M. M. Adams, Cresson, Pa, W. B. Zeigler and J. S. Reed, Huntingdon, Pa., Burley & Co, Tyrone, Pa., A. L. Holliday, Hollidaysburg, Pa., all of whom have purchased of us.

We ship our Saw Mills and Engines fully equipped and ready for work. We warrant our Machinery to do all that our circular claims for it, and to saw from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of inch lumber per day.

J. & J. H. DUVALL,
No. 55 Corner of Market and Third Streets, just opposite C. O. R. Road depot, Zanesville, Ohio.
June 3, 1863–4m.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

TO ARMS!
RUSH TO THE STORE OF
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE-RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received consisting in part of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862–tf

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
May 22, 1863.

TO THE LADIES.

A strictly moral and temperate young man, whose term of service will soon expire, wishes to open a correspondence with some young lady of respectability, with a view to matrimony. The lady must be medium sized, handsome, *and a resident of Huntingdon county.*

Address, AUGUSTUS,
Co. D, 6th U. S. Cavalry,
Washington, D. C.

May 27, 1863–3t

SOLDIERS OF THE 125TH P. V.

YOU have nobly defended our glorious old flag, and proudly won honors, upon the bloody fields of "Antietam," "Fredericksburg," and "Chancellorville;" yet your country needs you still. Brave, true men are wanted, and we cannot afford to lose you. Do not wait for the *conscription*, but re-enlist now, and choose your regiment. Artillery is the finest arm of the service, and Col. ROBERTS' HEAVY ARTILLERY, PERMANENTLY STATIONED AT FORTRESS MONROE, FOR GARRISON DUTY, offers greater inducements than any other Regiment in the service. You will be in the largest Fort in the country, and have dry, comfortable quarters. No exposure and no long marches.

BOUNTY $100—$27 ADVANCE.

Inquire at HEADQUARTERS 3D PA. ARTILLERY,
218 South Third St., Philada.
E. H. MILES, 1st Lieut.,
May 27, 1863–1m. General Recruiting Officer.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

BARGAINS.
NOW
FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at corresponding low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except promises.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 27, 1863.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon County to distribute the proceeds raised by the sheriff's sale of the real estate of Richard Ashman, hereby notifies all persons interested that he will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon on Wednesday, the 10th day of June next, (1863) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all persons interested are requested to make their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.
J. SEWELL STEWART, Auditor.
May 20th, 1863.

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS.
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
May 20, 1863.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY !
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Apl. 8, 1863

NEW HAT STORE.
HOME MANUFACTURE.
JOHN FICHTHORN, Agt.

He respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and adjoining counties, that he has taken a room in the basement of the "Franklin Hotel," in Market Square, Huntingdon, where he has on hand a heavy stock of Hats for men, boys, and children, and will continue to keep on hand a large stock to accommodate customers, wholesale and retail. Country merchants are requested to call before purchasing in the cities.

The best qualities of wool will be bought or taken in exchange for hats.

The public generally are invited to call and examine my stock on hand. Hats made to order.

May 13th, 1863.

STRAY STEER.—
Came to the residence of the subscriber in Franklin township, about the 1st of February, a red and white spotted steer, supposed to be two years old this spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.
DAN'L. CONRAD.
May 13, '63.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY.—
The business of the said foundry will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned, who will be at all times ready to make castings of all kinds, promptly and at moderate rates.
All persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, will come forward and settle the same.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM.
March 31, 1863.–1m.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the personal property of Shively & Elliott, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested will present their claims or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
May 6, 1863. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans Court of Huntingdon county to distribute the balance in the hands of S. T Brown, Esq., Administrator de bonis non, &c., of James Entrekin, decd., will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of June next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested, will present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund. J. D. CAMPBELL,
May 6, 1863. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the proceeds arising from the Sheriff's sale of the Real Estate of A. J. Dunlap, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Huntingdon, on Saturday, the 13th day of June next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested will present their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.
J. D. CAMPBELL,
May 6, 1863. Auditor.

J. E. GREENE,
DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa.
April 7, 1863.

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

SAPONIFIER,
OR
CONCENTRATED LYE,
THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against the SPURIOUS articles of LYE for making SOAP, &c. now offered for sale. The only GENUINE and PATENTED Lye is that made by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, their trade-mark for it being "SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE." The great SUCCESS of this article has led UNPRINCIPLED PARTIES to endeavor to IMITATE it, in violation of the Company's PATENTS.

All MANUFACTURERS, BUYERS or SELLERS of these SPURIOUS Lyes, are hereby NOTIFIED that the COMPANY have employed as their ATTORNEYS,

GEORGE HARDING, Esq., *of Phila.*, and
WILLIAM BAKEWELL, Esq., *of Pittsburg,*

And that all MANUFACTURERS, USERS, or SELLERS of Lye, in violation of the rights of the Company, will be PROSECUTED at once.

The SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, is for sale by all Druggists, Grocers and Country Stores.

TAKE NOTICE!

The UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, Western District of Pennsylvania, No. 1, May Term, in 1862, in suit of THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY vs THOMAS G. CHASE, decreed to the Company, on November 15, 1862, the EXCLUSIVE right granted by a patent owned by them for the SAPONIFIER. Patent dated October 21, 1856. Perpetual injunction awarded.

THE PENNSYLVANIA
SALT MANUFACTURING CO.
OFFICES:
127 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
Pitt St. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburg.
April 29, 1863–3m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—
On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.
All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenties, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.
JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
Apl 7, 1863–3m. No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

1 8 6 3.
SPRING AND SUMMER
FASHIONS!
ROBT. KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,
HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.
His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, April 15–3m

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. GUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, April 7, 1863.

NURSERY STOCK.—
TREES, VINES, SHRUBBERY, &C.,
FOR SALE
At the lowest cash price.
A. J. WHITE,
Mh. 3. North-east Huntingdon.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING
MACHINE.
R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT
FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
WHEELER & WILSON'S
WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. B. Bettleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862–1y.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, last arrival of the season, just opening by
Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases; and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 31, 1862.-1y.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call. Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made to any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.					EASTWARD		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	PHILADA. EXPRESS.	BALTIMORE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST MAIL.	THROUGH ACCOMMODATION.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 46	......	......	......	N. Hamilton,	......	......	12 28
4 54	......	......	5 05	Mt. Union,	10 45	......	12 20
5 04	......	......	......	Mapleton,	......	......	12 11
5 09	......	......	......	Mill Creek,	......	......	12 06
5 13	......	......	......	Coal Siding,	......	......	12 01
5 23	7 05	6 22	5 33	Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 55
5 39	......	......	......	Petersburg,	10 06	......	11 40
5 54	......	......	6 00	Spruce Creek,	9 54	8 54	11 26
6 10	......	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	11 10
6 19	......	......	6 21	Tyrone,	9 33	8 33	11 00
6 30	......	......	......	Tipton,	......	......	10 48
6 35	......	......	......	Fostoria,	......	......	10 43
6 40	......	......	6 39	Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 14	10 39
7 00	8 20	7 40	6 55	Altoona,	8 40	8 00	10 25
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A. M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, April 27, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.			DOWN TRAINS	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 35	LE 7 00	Huntingdon,	AR 11 30	AR 9 45
5 50	7 18	McConnellstown,	11 18	9 27
5 55	7 25	Pleasant Grove,	11 06	9 20
6 10	7 40	Marklesburg,	10 52	9 05
6 25	7 55	Coffee Run,	10 37	8 52
6 32	8 02	Rough & Ready,	10 30	8 45
6 44	8 16	Cove,	10 19	8 34
6 49	8 20	Fisher's Summit,	10 15	8 30
7 05 7 10	AR 8 35 LE 8 45	Saxton,	10 00	8 15
7 27	9 05	Riddlesburg,	9 40	7 57
AR 7 34	AR 9 10	Hopewell,	LE 9 35	LE 7 50
LE 7 10	LE 8 45	Saxton,	AR 10 00	AR 8 15
7 28	9 03	Coalmont,	9 49	8 04
7 34	9 12	Crawford,	9 45	7 57
AR 7 45	AR 9 32	Dudley,	LE 9 40	LE 7 50
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9,15 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $5 35 and $2 80. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.50 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5,00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.
April 29, 1863.

C. P. KNIGHT & BROS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND DEALERS IN

Fish, cheese & provisions generally

NOS. 114 & 115 SOUTH WHARVES,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have constantly on hand an assortment of

DRIED & PICKLED FISH, &c., viz:

Mackerel,	Blue Fish,	Beef,	Shoulders,	Cheese,
Salmon,	Herrings,	Pork,	Hams,	Beans,
Shad,	Cod Fish,	Lard,	Sides,	Rice, &c.

April 22, 1863-3m.

Hartzlog Valley Turnpike Road Co.

Notice is hereby given that books for receiving subscriptions to the stock for the construction of the Hartzlog Valley Turnpike Road Company, will be open on and after the 29th May instant, at Alexandria and Petersburg.

By order of

SAMUEL HATFIELD,
JOHN N. SWOOPE,
NICHOLAS CRESSWELL,
DANIEL HOUTZ,
JOHN R. HUNTER,
JOHN CRESSWELL,
Commissioners.

May 5th, 1863-3t

BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Manufacturer of

VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞ The largest and finest assortment in the city, at the lowest prices. Blinds painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.

April 7, 1863-2m

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.

The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of styles—comprising all of the newest and most *beautiful designs.*

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, *equal to coin*—and the best make of *Silver Plated Ware.* Each article is *warranted to be as represented.*

☞ Watches and Jewelry carefully *repaired* and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(*Successor to Stauffer & Harley.*)
No. 622 Market St., Phila.

March 3, 1863-3m eaf.

POTATOES--FOR SEED AND FAMILY USE,

The attention of Farmers, Storekeepers, and others, is invited to our large stock of all the different varieties of POTATOES, for planting or consumption, which has been selected with great care, and parties purchasing can rely upon getting the article they may want and without misrepresentation. We have now in store, and arriving, the following varieties:—Maine Mercers, Blue Mercers, White Mercers Jackson Whites, Prince Alberts, Buck Eyes Peach Blows, Corters, Wood Seedling, Pink Eyes, Early Junes, Early Pink Eyes Early Dykemon, Early Strawberry, Michigan W. Sprouts—from various sections of the country, North, West and East.

All information will be cheerfully given of the yield, quality, and cultivation of the different varieties. We will sell in lots to suit purchasers, at lowest wholesale market price.

All orders by mail or otherwise, accompanied with the cash, promptly attended to.

WOODRUFF & BRO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 4 ARCH St., and 54 North Wharves, Philada.
April 15, 1863-6t.

COACH SHOP FOR RENT.

Stock Tools & Machinery for Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED EXECUTORS of the last will of Owen Boat, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, offer at private sale, all the stock and fixtures belonging to the Carriage Manufactory of the deceased, consisting of a complete assortment of Iron, Blacksmith's tools, Paints, Varnishes, Trimmings and materials for wood work, and some unfinished work.

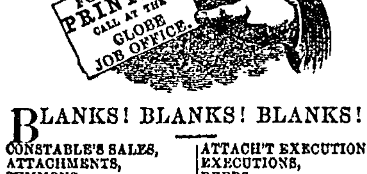
Time will be given on good security.

The shop is a large frame building, comprising a wood shop and sale room below, and a paint shop and trimming shop on the second story—four rooms in all,—and blacksmith shop adjoining.

The shops will be leased for such time as may be agreed on. The shop has had a large custom for several years past, and is considered one of the best locations in the State.

SAML. T. BROWN,
GRAFFUS MILLER,
Executors.

March 31, 1863.


FOR NEAT PRINTING CALL AT THE GLOBE JOB OFFICE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,
ATTACHMENTS,
SUMMONS,
SUBPŒNAS,
SCHOOL ORDERS,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,
COMMON BONDS,
WARRANTS,
ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
EXECUTIONS,
DEEDS,
MORTGAGES,
JUDGMENT NOTES,
NATURALIZATION B'KS,
JUDGMENT BONDS,
FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

FOR PRESENTS

TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT

YOUR CHILDREN,

CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

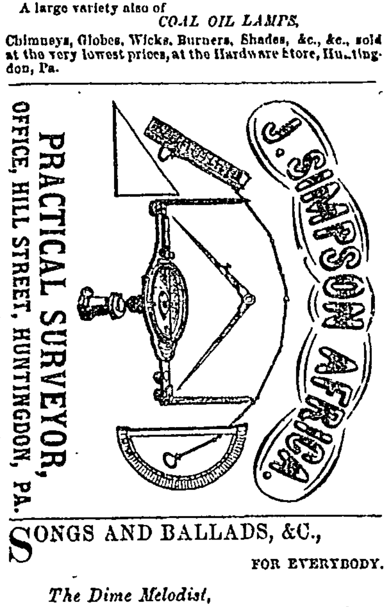
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

UNION

ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

LADIES! ATTENTION!!

BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWINS'.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE*

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[*AUTHORIZED EDITION.*]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.— Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1 25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the school of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.— They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW, *President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.*

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO., A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN, *Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.*

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREESE, *Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.*

We add ours to above recommendations. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. O. HAY, *Agent United States Express Co., New York.*

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception. WILKINSON, STETSON & CO., *Park Place, New York.* T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON, *Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.*

Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED, PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations. UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive. E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode. S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES— By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

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Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

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DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

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J. M. CUNNINGHAM Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

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IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

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JACKSON HOTEL,

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GRAFFUS MILLER *Proprietor.*

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

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Nov. 11, 1862. FISHER & SON.

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EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

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BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You	How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.
It Tells You	How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.
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It Tells You	The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.
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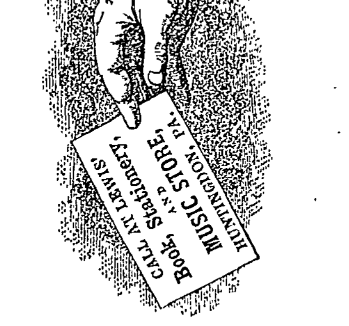
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Oct. 31, 1860 FISHER & SON.

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ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

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Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

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Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

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Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

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WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

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WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers and other diseases of the Feet, Legs and Head.

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WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

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MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU	How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.
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IT TELLS YOU	How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.
IT TELLS YOU	All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.
IT TELLS YOU	All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.
IT TELLS YOU	All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.
IT TELLS YOU	All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.
IT TELLS YOU	How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

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